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is notably true of the lecture on education. His suggestions in this field are timely and authoritative. "The demands of democratic collectivism being in many respects novel and being also very various, and American schools and colleges having been built, like the English, on sixteenth century plans and models, it is obvious that profound modifications of the American educational system are necessary in order to meet these needs. . . . The idea that useful knowledge cannot be cultural must be dismissed. . . . Two of the most important educational movements of the last twenty-five years in the United States have had to do with young people who have passed the common school age, and with their parents and older friends. One of these is the movement for the use of public school houses as social centers, that is, as places where the youth and grown people of a neighborhood may find, without cost, or at trivial cost, pleasant, interesting and instructive occupations in the evenings. . . . This is not paternalism, or socialism, or an imitation of the 'Roman bread and games' for the populace. It is just intelligent and sympathetic educational collectivism, fighting evil and degradation with good. . . . The second movement toward continuous education and the provision of means of public enjoyment, intended to combat the evils accompanying concentration of population, is the movement in favor of playgrounds, open-air parlors, bathing places, boulevards, gardens, and parks. It is only by collective action through the use of public resources that this movement can be carried on."

In each of the lectures the author views the development of collectivism as constructive, not destructive, inevitable in consequence of other profound social and industrial changes, beneficial in the present, and hopeful in the future. He maintains that collectivism tends neither to anarchy nor to despotism. Its theory is accurately stated in such accepted sayings as "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and "We do hold ourselves straightly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole by every one, and so mutually."

Written in a popular style, the book will prove of interest to the general reader, but particularly to all students of the social sciences and to social workers.

FRANK D. WATSON.

Encyclopædia Britannica. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information. Eleventh Edition. Twenty-nine vols. Price, \$4.00 to \$7.50 per volume. Cambridge, England, and New York: University Press, 1910-1911.

The appearance of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is the most important literary event of the past year. The mere size of the work—twenty-nine volumes, each containing 1,500,000 words—makes the successful and prompt completion of the task of publication a notable achievement; while an examination of the *Encyclopædia* as to its general structure and with reference to the scope, conciseness, clarity and literary treatment

of the articles upon any particular branch of learning gives convincing proof that the highest editorial standards have been adhered to, and that neither time nor cost has been spared in the effort to make the *Encyclopædia* an "authoritative exposition" of human knowledge.

The discussion of a work of this scope in a brief review article must needs be very partial, and it will be best to limit this estimate to a statement of the relation of this edition to the preceding ones, to a brief description of the general structure and substance of the *Encyclopædia*, and to a reference to the articles and contributors in the fields of government, social science, and economics.

Few books have been so fortunate as is the eleventh edition of the *Britannica* in its editorial introduction, which describes the way in which the *Encyclopædia* was created, explains the scientific standards that controlled editors and contributors, and presents a very illuminating discussion of the place of an encyclopædia in the general field of literature. The editor states in the prefatory note that:

"The Eleventh Edition, which supersedes both Ninth and Tenth, and represents in an entirely new and original form a fresh survey of the whole field of human thought and achievement, written by some 1,500 eminent specialists drawn from nearly every country of the civilized world, incorporating the results of research and the progress of events up to the middle of 1910, is now published by the University of Cambridge, where it is hoped that the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has at length found a permanent home. . . ."

The work is not merely a revision of previous editions, it is essentially a new literary creation.

"These twenty-eight volumes and index aim at achieving the high ambition of bringing all extant knowledge within the reach of every class of readers. While the work, in its present form, is to some extent based on the preceding edition, the whole field has been resurveyed with the guidance of the most eminent specialists. The editors early decided that the new edition should be planned and written as a whole, and refused to content themselves with the old-fashioned plan of regarding each volume as a separate unit, to be compiled and published by itself. They were thus able to arrange their material so as to give an organic unity to the whole work and to place all the various subjects under their natural headings, in the form which experience has shown to be the most convenient for a work of universal reference. An important consequence of this method of editing is that the twenty-eight volumes are now ready for publication at the same time, and that the complete work can be offered to the public in its entirety."

The dictionary method of presenting the topics discussed reduces the length of the articles, greatly increases their number, and makes it necessary for the student of any large question to consult the final index volume in order to locate all the papers upon any large subject.

This way may be illustrated by reference to the treatment of *political science*. There is a general article on Government which discusses briefly

the forms and sphere of government; there is also a short article upon Constitution and Constitutional Law; but most of the information concerning governmental and legal institutions will be found under such titles as Sovereignty, Cabinet, Prerogative, Legal Systems, International Law, and Comparative Jurisprudence. In the articles upon the several countries, there is a section upon Government and Political Institutions. The paper upon Comparative Jurisprudence is written by Professor P. Vinogradoff, of the University of Oxford. The History of English Law is treated by the late Professor F. W. Maitland; the article on Greek Law, by Dr. J. E. Sandys; on Roman Law, by Professor Goudy; on International Law, by Sir Thomas Barclay, and on Private International Law, by Professor Westlake. Numerous other topics are treated by authors of equally high standing.

In the field of *sociology and social institutions*, there is an article on Charities and Charity, by Dr. Loch. On Housing and the Temperance Question, the papers are by Dr. Arthur Shadwell; Building Societies and Friendly Societies are discussed by Sir E. W. Brabrook, late Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of England. The articles upon the law relating to children were prepared by W. F. Craies and T. A. Ingram; Labor Legislation is discussed by Miss A. M. Anderson, the Principal Lady Inspector of Factories for the Home Office, London, and by the late Carroll D. Wright. Colonel Wright also wrote upon Arbitration and Conciliation in Labor Disputes, and on Strikes and Lock-Outs.. These few references to sociological topics will indicate the scope and character of the treatment of these subjects.

Economics and economic institutions naturally receive much emphasis in an encyclopædia appearing at the present time. Most of the contributions upon topics in this department naturally are by British and American scholars, and, of course, more has been contributed by English economists than by American. The brief general paper upon Economics, prepared by W. S. A. Hewins, defines economic science, points out its relation to other sciences, and discusses the methods of economic investigation. The various departments of economics are ably discussed. A few references will indicate the high character of the papers. Professor Bastable discusses Finance, Money, and Bi-Metallism; Sir Robert Giffen deals with Taxation, and his paper is supplemented by others on Customs Duties, Excise, Income Tax, etc. Wages are dealt with by Professor J. S. Nicholson; Protection, by President E. J. James, of the University of Illinois; Tariff, by Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard; and Trusts, by Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell. Upon the subject of Railways there is an introductory historical sketch by H. M. Ross, an English writer; a discussion of the general statistics of railways of the world by Mr. Ray Morris, formerly managing editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*, of New York; of Railway Accidents, by Mr. B. B. Adams, of the same journal, and of Railway Economics, by President A. T. Hadley, of Yale. President Hadley's article is reproduced from the 10th edition of the *Encyclopædia*. There is a paper upon Canals by Sir E. Leader Williams, and articles upon the Manchester Ship Canal, Suez, Panama and Caledonia Canals. Persons interested in the technical aspects

of industry and transportation will find a long list of papers written by well-equipped engineers.

In connection with this reference to the treatment of economics in the *Encyclopædia*, attention may well be called to the position taken by the editor as to the place that should be given statistics in historical and economic articles. The editor says:

"While the most recent statistics have been incorporated when they really represented conditions of historic value, the notion that economic development can be truly shown merely by giving statistics for the last year available is entirely false, and for this reason in many cases there has been no attempt merely to be 'up-to-date' by inserting them. Statistics are used here as an illustration of the substantial existing conditions and of real progress. . . . In such a work statistics are only one useful method of expressing historical evolution; their value varies considerably according to the nature of the subject dealt with. . . . In general, far less tabular matter has been included in the Eleventh Edition than in the Ninth. Where it is used, it is not as a substitute for descriptive accounts, which can put the facts in readable form much better, but more appropriately as showing concisely and clearly the differences between the conditions at different periods."

It is, indeed, gratifying that in this great work, which will be read the world over by the general public for information upon economic questions, the presentation is, for the most part, textual rather than statistical. This edition of the *Britannica* is much more interesting than previous editions have been and its educational influence will be consequently greater.

Taken as a whole, the Eleventh Edition of the *Encyclopædia* must be highly appreciated by all students of history, literature and science. This edition does not contain the long and discouraging monographs characteristic of previous editions; the papers are generally short, are phrased in excellent English, and are accompanied by appropriate but not excessive illustration. A long step forward was taken in adopting India paper. The volumes may be secured either in the ordinary thick paper, which makes each volume weigh eight pounds, or in the India paper edition, the average weight of each India-paper volume being about three pounds. It was, indeed, a triumph of the printer's art to manufacture a volume less than one inch in thickness, containing 1,000 pages of clear, readable type. It seems doubtful whether any large encyclopædia will be published in the future except upon India paper.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Fishberg, M. *The Jews, a Study of Race and Environment.* Pp. viii, 578.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This volume is a thorough-going treatise on environmental causation of race differences. It is especially interesting in view of the fact that the